Sing Requiems for the early dead, For he flower blighted in its bloom, For the victory of the tomb, For the joyous spirit fled. Hush! Gentle be the wail, faint and low, Like the sighing of a summer breeze,

Through the solemn cypress trees, Or ocean's measured flow. For the eagle stricken as he soared, For the young oak withered in the spring, For the bird with broken wing,

For the harp with severed chord. Yes, weep !- for the beautiful, the brave, To aid his country's cause has perished; The dear, the fondly cherised, Hath met a warrior's grave.

Bring ye the muffled drum; slowly roll Upon it the soldier's last march home. Brothers, ye who loved him, coine,

Bear him to his earthly goal. Pour from the heart's deep fountain, lears For the pillar shivered, while as yet, Artists wrought to mould, and fret

On't a chronicle of years. Yet pause-none weep when a bird takes flight 'Twere sad bondage though the cage were gold: Would we then his spirit hold,

Caged with the bars of night? Do we sorrow when a pris'ner gains Glad freedom for his shackled hands? Do we grieve when all his bands Are burst, and loosed his chains?

Say, do we grieve when tempest-driven, With masts all splintered, and torn each sail, Vessels from the driving gale
Gain the long-wished-for haven?

We do not-Oh! why then mourn that he, The loved one, has left this world of strife, Changed mortality for life Immortal, and now is free? AFFECTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TRUE POLICY .- We find the followlowing sound suggestions in the Vera Cruz correspondence of the N. Orleans National, which be it remembered, is a strong Whig paper:

There is but one course left to attain a speedy peace, and that is by virtue of lear. When the Mexicans as a people are made to fear us, then they will begin to hearken unto terms of peace, and not till then. But above all things let us cease to make our presence desirable—let us cease to pay enormous rents and other incidental expenses, thus enriching these people, and paying them to prolong the war. Our troops ought to be quartered, clothed and fed at Mexican expense. It can be done. I do not wish to excourage cru--but rigor-and pecuniary oppression in al cases. Let our conciliatory policy be dropped, it will not avail us—but, if persisted in, will cost us the lives of thousands upon thousands more of our best citizens. Although always victorious in battle, we have been over generous and conciliatory-let us henceforth, be just, stern, and uncompromising-yield nothing and require every thing reasonable. . We will thus engender feel ings of fear and respect, and may hope in time to

Extract of a letter from Cumberland, Va., Nov. 1. I regret to see that John Van Buren, who is, I suppose, a son of Ex-President Van Buren, is an advocate and ardent supporter of the "Wilmot Proviso." The time has come, when the people of the South must say, in language not to be mis-understood, to the Whig party of the North and to the "Wilmot Proviso" Democrats, that the South has rights as well as the North, and means to maintain them at all hazards. I am glad to see that the Richmond Whig is beginning, at last, to show a little opposition to the Whig nomina-

AMERICAN BATTLES IN MEXICO .-The New York Herald presents the following tabular view of the grand military achievements of our armies in Mexico, since the first breaking out of hostilities down to the triumphant entry of our victorious troops into the city of Mexico. as correct as a table of the kind can be made in the absence of official records:

Tabular View of the Several Battles in Mexico,

	Citie	es an	d To	ווסוו	s Tak	en, &	c
			8		÷	Page	
	Where fought.	When	fought		Force	Killeda	Com- manders.
	Palo Alto,	May	8, 14	6,	2000A 6800₩	44A	Taylor.
	R de la Palma,		9, '4		1700A 9000M	307A	Arista. Taylor. Arista.
	Matamoras,	May	19, 14 15, 14 17, 14 2, 14 4, 14 21, 14	6,			Taylor.
	Sonora,	June	15, '4	6,			
	St. Johns, Camargo,	Aug.	2 24	6.			
	Santa Fe,	Aug.	4, 1	16,			Kearny.
	Monterey,	Sept.	21, '4	6,	6000A	476A 300M	Taylor. Ampudia.
	Tampice,	Nov.	14,	46,	_		Conner. Worth.
	Saltillo, San Pasqual,	Dec.	14, 16, 14 6, 14	6.	100 A	84	Kearny.
					500M	50m	
*	Brazito,		25, '4		1000a 4000m	==	Doniphan.
	San Gabriel,	Jan.	8, 14	17,	500A		Flores.
	Los Angelos,	Jan.	8, 4	47,			Kearny.
	//				—-и		Flores.
	Mesa, La Canada,	Jan.	9, 14	7.	2034		Price.
					2000m	81m	
	El Embrido,	Jan.	29, '4	7,		_	Price.
	Pueblo Taos,	Feb.	4, 14	7,			Price.
	Buena Vista,		22-23		4440A 21310M		Taylor. Santa Anna
	San Francisco, Sacramento,	Feb.	24, '4 28, '4	7,	920A 3800M		Doniphan.
	Cerralvo, Vera Cruz,	Mar.	29, 4	17.	100004		Scott.
	S.Juan d'Ulos,				7000M	1000M	Morales. The Navy.
					3500m		Hunter.
	Alvarado,		30, 14				
	Tlacotalpam,	Mar.	31, '4	47,	7000×		Hunter.
	P'nte Nacional	, Apr.	. 3, '4	17,	8000 A 7000M	-	_
	Cerro Gordo,	Apr	. 17 18	2,	6000A	500A	Scott.
		A	. 19, '	17	14000м	-	Santa Anna Perry.
	Tuspan, Jalapa,	Apr	.10, 4	4/,	5000▲		
	Pareta	Anr	09 1	47	15000m		
	Perote, Puebla,	May	27, 4	17,	8000A 28000M	==	
	Tobasco,	June	22, 14	7,	2800m	124	Perry.
	Contreras,	Aug.	18, 14		100004		Scott.
	Churubusco,	Aug	18, '4	7, 1	32000M	1000A	Valencia. Scott
	Mol. del Rey,	Sept.	8, 14	17.	6000A	900A	Santa Anna Worth.
	Chapultepec,	Sept.	11-12-	13,	25000M 470A	1000M 450A	
	Mexico City,	Sent	. 14, '	47	933m 7500A		Scott.
	Additio Only,			-57	20000M		SantaAnna

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL The Cumberland Civilian of Tuesday has the

"We feel every confidence that the work on the canal will be speedily commenced. The Virginia guaranty has been positively executed, and all other parties to the negotiation, whether private individuals or corporations, are ready to comply with their engagements at once. There is no mistake this time. The Board of Directors

will meet to-day in Baltimore, and by to-morrow

every arrangement will be complete."

LAND SALES BY THE SOLICITOR OF ion) that the sealed proposals for the purchase of the interest of the United States in lands acquired in the payment of debts, were this day opened in the Solicitor's office, in presence of several officers of the Treasury Department. Bids were received for each parcel advertised, and many of the several officers of the But, we have all the several officers of the several officers. them at liberal prices. There were in all more than five thousand bids. These are all to be entered on bid books before it can be a certained South has a right to complain of the course of be made to decide this at the earliest posof territory. We are engaged in war; when to those whose bids shall have been accepted. It is probable that sales of all the advertised property have been made. If so, the Solicitor may be the sales of the sales o congratulate himself upon entire success in his

ject to the inspection of the curious, the straw claims of every character for justice and indemni-through which Polk sucked in the Tariff men of Pennsylvania in 1844.-[Cleveland Herald.

Better send it to Mr. Clay. He would be "glad to see it"—though it is probably not so great a curiority as "the straw through which" the Whigs "sucked in" hard cider in 1810, and which turned to vinegar in 1842 .- [New Haven Register.

Whig Principles .- To be President of the United States a man should have no politics-he should be able to say that he is "no politician."
Party spirit is a very bad thing. But a man is
not worthy to be a clerk or door keeper to the Legislature unless be is a Whig .- [N. Union.

Col. Wilson writes from Vera Cruz to a cor-

THE ENQUIRER. RICHMOND, VA.

Wednesday Morning, November 3, 1847.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY. The Fredericksburg News reviews the position of the North upon the Wilmot Provisopoints to the "imminent dangers" which beset us, and which show that we should indulge no idle hopes-and Intimates that "the Democratic press of Virginia would lull our people into what we would persuade us that the Northern Democracy are sound upon the slavery question, and hat the Whigs of the North are alone responsible for the agiration of the subject."

It then declares that the resolutions in lavor of the Wilmot Proviso were voted down in the Democratic State Convention of New York and Massachusetts, "from motives of policy-party policy-and not friendship to the South." It finally winds up with the following reflections :

"We prefer the open opposition of Northern Whiggery, to what we cannot but believe the treacherous friendship of Northern Democracy. The Whigs of the North warn us that in the event of the annexation of Mexican territory, slavery will be prohibited therein, and call upon us to unite with them in resisting the unnatural connection. The Northern Democrats, on the other hand, with honied phrases of sympathy and friendship would persuade us to cast aside our fears till the treaty is ratified, and Mexican territory incorporated in the Union beyond recall .-Then, rising on us in the exercise of conscious pewer, they would falsify the hopes their own conduct has raised. Such we are assured will be the result; and is it prudence to rush headlong into danger? Upon this subject we of the South should know no party. It is a topic too delicate to be dragged into the arena of party politics. Surely we are not distrustful of each other.— We call upon the Enquirer and its kindred presses throughout the State, to abatdon all disposi-tion to make party capital of such a subject, and unite in assuring the people of their danger. them be told what they must expect in the event of the acquesition of territory. Let them know that this war is to be prosecuted, and their blood and treasure to be wasted to force a reluctant sale of barren deserts from which their peculiar property is forever to be excluded. And when these facts are before the people of the South, let them judge whether they will have the Union as it is, extending, if it must be, to the Rio Grande or whether they insist on the prosecution of the war but 'to complete the circle of fire around us along the whole line of our northern and western frontier, from the banks of the Mississippi to the frozen forests of the Aroostook; from Cape Cod

The News does us gross injustice when it charges the Enquirer with attempting to make party capital out of this delicate question. It cannot point to a single act of ours which would justify such a complaint. This question, we have uniformly contended, rises above party, and we have ever treated it on its own naked merits, exclusive press in the South. They view with not more of party considerations. Last Spring we called favor the policy of adding new territory, in reupon the candidates for Congress to pledge themselves to vote for no advocate of the Wilmot Pro- nence of the Union. At the same time, they viso as President. We desired to see the South avow themselves in favor of voting men and moand her representatives standing firmly on the ney to carry on the war -and also of adopting a basis of Southern rights. The issue was de- line which would give us a large extent of clined by the Whig press, which assailed us for demanding this natural and salutary pledge. We have argued to the South that the Whigs

of the North were as one man opposed to the

South on this question. Are we not right in this,

and has a single Whig press asserted the contrary? We have gone farther. We have cited the Democracy of the North, to show that a to them by Mr. Jefferson, and were ready and willing to stand with the South upon ern Democracy on this question, we have not hein New York or elsewhere, who have deserted | party in so anomalous, so suicidal a position? the organization of their party, and would peril the Union by madly insisting upon an issue, which would degrade the South and violate her constitutional rights. This faction have assumed exclusively Whig ground, have adopted the issue scouled by the Democrats and taken up by the Whigs of the North, and seem resolved to sacrifire to their anti-slavery monomania not only the cherished principles of their party but the safety of the Union, and the good feeling and harmony which should unite the different portions of our Republic in indissoluble bonds. For these men, Democrats though they be, we have not felt, nor have we expressed any sympathy .-They have cut themselves off from the great body of the Democratic party of the Union. They have attempted to engraft a new and fatal issue upon the Democratic creed, which, if persisted in must produce an impassable gulf ty of the Union. Is there any catering for party capital, in speaking thus decidedly of a portion of the Northern Democrats, who agree with us in political principles, but have rejected all concession and compromise upon a question which soars above party? While thus condemning the anti-slavery position of the whole Whig party at the North and a portion of the Northern De- h tude in us to reject the advances made by the large portion of Northern Democrats, who, with a just regard to the constitutional rights of the South, have indicated a willingness to meet us on the Missouri Compromise. The Whig press scout their sympathy because, as they allege, policy and self-interest are at the bottom of their action; and they call upon us to avoid them as "hypocrites and liars," ready to beiray and overpower the South at the first convenient occasion. Admit, however, that the Whig press is right and that the Northern Democrats who now resist the violent attacks on Southern rights are nothing but hypocrites and deceivers-will not the same "policy and self-interest" induce them to persevere in the step they have taken, and, whether honestly or not, do justice to the South and save the We believe that the advocates of the Missouri Compromise at the North are influenced by patriotism and justice, and that, united with the whole South, they will rally around the Consti-

proffer of conciliation and compromise, throw upon the North all the consequences of the fatal press from unjust attacks, we must say that the and what was done with them, and who said it South has a right to complain of the course of the Southern Whig press upon the question of territory. We are engaged in war; whearmies have penetrated to the very capital of Charles Bell Gibson, late of Baltimore, at Mexico, and at this critical moment we are call-the Richmond Medical College. Dr. ed upon to withdraw our troops, to surrender all son has come amongst us at the call of the ty, and virtually to acknowledge ourselves either as supply the vacancy occasioned by the death guilty of wrong and crime-or as too weak and of the late lamented Dr. Warner. We were powerless to obtain justice from an insolent toe- happy to notice the warm greeting which he re-Northern Whiggery is opposed to the acquisition ceived from the Medical gentlemen of our city, of Mexican territory, because, they argue, it will extend the "slave power." Southern Whiggery, audience. We observed about 25 of the practiinstead of meeting this question as it deserves, tioners of the place in attendance. Dr. G. was substantially yield to the demands of the fanatics, and, from fear of the threats of convulsion and disunion, chime in with the main purpose of dress was caught with unflagging avidity. His our opponents, which is to reject all territory. Do allusion to the character and services of Dr. they not, thereby, virtually encourage the designs | Warner was replete with pathos and fine feeling. of the fanatics, and postpone the evil to a later His survey of the science of Surgery, and his

tution, and settle the safety of the Union upon a

should be deceived -if the whole North shall de-

sert us-then the South can fall back upon its re-

served rights, and, conscious of its solemn re-

gard for the Constitution and the Union, and its

embodied in the Wilmot Proviso, in regard to any territory already or hereafter to be acquired, either by treaty stipulations or the conquest of our victorious arms, would be unconstitutional, flagrantly unjust to the South, and utterly subversive of that political equality, which it was the purpose of the Federal Compact to create and preserve among the independent States of this Con-

federacy.

3d. That to repudiate the conquests won by our victories, in our present just war, beyond the Ric Grande, after the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, for the purpose of avoiding the shock of this collision, would be a fatuity, and the acknowledgment of a weakness that would be a showledgment of a weakness that would be acknowledgment of a weakness that would be a showledgment of a weakness that we would be a showledgment of a weakness that we would be a showledgment of a weakness that we would be a showledgment of a weakness that we would be a showledgment of a weakness that we would be a showledgment of a weakness that we wou cannot but believe is a false security. They justly expose us to the cerision of the word; while at the same time, such a puerile policy would on-

y postpone the issue.

4th. That in this issue, we, as a portion of the 4th. That in this issue, we, as a portion of the people of South Carolina, are now prepared to act; that we desire no postponement of the question; we have no argument or discussion to offer, no concession to make beyond the provisions of the Constitution and the Missouri Compromise, as long as the latter is adhered to by the other party

We shall not now discuss the policy of extending he limits of our confederacy, whether it regards the solidity of the Union, or the intrinsic value of the territory to be acquired. There has always been a strong party in this country opposed to new accessions of territory, and the same clamor was raised against the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and Texas. Time has developed the wealth and invaluable fruits of those acquisitions, and no one can now be found, who would dare to recommend the lopping off of the smallest portion of these members of the confederacy. May not the same results follow the acquisition of Mexican territory, which may now be regarded as a "fixed fact?" Who will deny that the wealth and power of our country will be increased by opening a great highway to the Pacific, so as to bring into our lap the exhaustless riches of the East? We would not make a war of conquest to secure these advantages, but now that we are engaged in war, and have in our grasp territory as the only means of indemnity for our losses and expenses, in a war forced upon us and continued by Mexico, in defiance of our constant offers of peace, would it not be suicidal to throw the prize away and at the same time invite other nations to aggression and insult? We legislate not for to-day merely, but the fraits of our works will be enjoyed by countless millions of future generations. Will not, then, this narrow policy of rejecting all territory violate not only what we owe to our own self-respect but to the just claims of the millions who are to follow us?

One word more and we shall conclude these proracted remarks. The News, as we understand it, is opposed to the acquisition of a single acre of Mexican territory, and is in favor of instantly withdrawing our troops within our own borders. We can well see the consistency of such a course. But it is different with a majority of the Whig gard to its effects upon the welfare and permaterritory and which we are to defend to the death. Now there is a gross inconsistency in such a position. If they desire to have no more territory, why not advocate the withdrawal of our troops entirely and at once, and save the immense outlay of men and money? Is it not folly and madness to spend rich treasures, when sound policy acts of prominent and influential Northern as the Whigs contend, would dictate the rejection Democrats, and of solemn conventions of the of every acre of new territory? But they may say, public opinion is in favor of acquiring terri large portion of that party still merit the torial indemnity. Why, then, do they insult and complimentary title of "natural allies," given violate public opinion by their daily attacks upon the policy of the measure? They cannot blow hot and cold. They must take one or the othe the Missouri Compromise. But while thus truly side of the question-"territory" or "no territory." presenting, as we believe, the mass of the North- As they are at present, they in one breath recomtated to denounce in the strongest manner the mischievous the fruits which these measures are

> John P. Robinson, of Lowell, Mass., an able lawyer, who has been elevated by the Whigs to many offices of honor and trust-who was, moreover, a delegate to the late Whig Convention at Springfield-has come out boldly in favor of the election of Mr. Cushing, the Democratic candidate for Governor. We extract a few of the reasons for his action. The Whig papers of Boston ridicule his card, as proving him to be not of "sane mind." They strike us as singularly appropriate and strong; and we doubt not that many honest Whigs will be found in Massachusetts equally "inwane" to stand by the honor of the country, against Daniel Webster and his Hart-

ford Convention allies of the Bay State: I prefer him [Cushing] to Briggs, because I consider him an abler man, a man of more extensive information, of more liberal and enlarged views, and one who would show more independence in the performance of his official duties.

I shall vote for him for the noble and independent stand which he took in the last legislature in favor of clothing the soldiers sent to this Mexican war: I have been no advocate of the war it sell; I think it an exceedingly unfortunate one.— But as the country is involved in war, it is the duty of every good citizen to stand by his counparty to prevail over this broad, deep-laid pamocracy, it would have been folly and ingrati- triotic feeling, is not a good citizen. It would be would be to forget the spot of my nativity, or the

scenes of my early childhood.
I shall vote for Gen. Cushing, because I think that a narrow, contracted, liberal and sectional spirit has been the prevailing characteristic of the whig party of this State for the last three or four years, and the whole tendency has been to destroy all independence of thought and action, nd to put up and make great men out of no

vernment of this State is completely under the control of a great monied power, overhearing nd insolent, unprincipled and corrupt, who think they can buy up, or crush every man, who exmeans of their great wealth carry whatever men

or measures they please.

I have been thoroughly acquainted with the progress of this faction for many years. The "conscience" whigs call this power "Cottonocracy." Old John Milton says of the long Parliament, that many of the members having been called from shops and warehouses to sit in supreme councils, as their breeding was fell to huck-

stering with the commonwealth. I tell the liberal Whigs and the Democracy firm and permanent basis. If, however, we that Gen. Cushing is the man to deal with these people. As long ago as 1838, Mr. Cushing, I know, was of opinion that the Whig party could never succeed until "they cut clear of Nick Bid-

dle and his infernal gang."

I have thus stated to you my reasons for voting for Gen. Cushing, without fear or hope of reward.

I was a member of the Whig convention at

When the money changers got into the temple Yours, &c., JOHN P. ROBINSON.

A RARE TREAT.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of hearing the introductory lecture of the newly elected Profes. sor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Dr. the students, and the ladies who composed the loudly cheered upon entering the lecture room. and every word of his eloquent and touching adraised by or Northern opponents. The South forward very soon with something like a force of 3,500 men."

Very little doubt seems to be entertained at Washington, that the route from Mexico to Vera Cruz; by this time open.—[16].

COL FREMONT'S CASE.—The court martial assembled to-day at the Arsenal. General Ge

24. That the adoption of a condition like that | character of Dr. P. from several misconceptions,

"Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze stlard is his fate on whom the public gaze is fix'd forever to detract or praise; Repose denies her requient to his name, And Folly foves the martyrdom of Fame. The secret enemy whose steepless eye Stands sentinel—accuser—judge—and spy. The foe—the fool—the jealous—and the vain, The envious who but hreathe in others' pain; Behold the host! delighting to deprawe. Who track the steps of Glory to the grave, Watch every fault that daring Genius owes Half to the ardor which its birth bestows, bestet the truth, accumulate the lie. Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

And pile the pyramia of Catalany.

"But far from us and from our mimic scene
Such things should be—it such have ever been;
Ours be the gentler wish, the kinder task,
To give the tribute Glory need not ask,
To mourn the vanish'd beam—and add our mite
Of praise in payment of a long delight. "Long shall we seek his likeness—long in vain, And turn to all of him which may remain, Sighing that Nature form'd but one such man, And broke the die—in moulding Sheridan."

We cannot let the occasion pass without con ratulating the entire Faculty, as well as Dr. Gibson, upon the flattering prospects of their in-

On Monday Dr. Cullen opened the session with an admirable Introductory. There will be daily Introductories this week from the other able members of the Faculty. We would be glad to have the time to listen to their elemence and

FLORIDA .- The Whig says that the Whig majority in the Senate will be 5, and in the other House either 4 or 6. It then adds, that this secures the election of a Whig U. S. Senator, for which office it warmly recommends E. C. Cabell, Esq. If a Whig is to be elected, we should be glad to see Mr. C. in the high post-but the Whig is a little too fast. The Legislature just elected will not elect a Senator. As the Charleston Mercury says, the most important duty that will devolve upon them will be the framing of a tax bill that will meet the necessities of the State and the approval of the tax pavers.

The struggle for the Senator is to come on here-

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met at Concord on Thursday, Moses Norris, Jr., pre-iding, and nominated Gov. Jared W. Williams for re election. Richard Jenness thanked his God that there were "no free scho was chosen delegate at large to the National Convention at Baltimore, on the 4th July next, and Harvey Huntom substitute-Mace Moulton having declined. The five other delegates are to be appointed by the Councillor districts. The nomination of Presidential electors was referred to the representatives in the Legislature, to meet in June. Resolutions were passed to uphold the Administration in the war, and thanking General Pierce and the soldiers engaged in it.

The chancery suit, of Martin's devisees versus Tucker, Mackey and Smith, to which we referred yesterday as being under trial at Charlottesville, was decided by Judge Thompson on Monday in favor of the complainants. The amount involved is said to be very heavy. We learn that an appeal will be taken.

WISCONSIN.

We may hope soon to see this enterprising community enter the Union as a sovereign State. Both houses of her Legislature assembled at the Capital on the 18th Oct. We are indebted to the New York Evening Post for a sketch of the pro-

The President of the Council, upon taking his seat, remarked that the special object of the meeting at this time was to provide for a convention to form a constitution for the State of Wisconsin Governor Dodge delivered a brief message, in which he states that at the last census of the territory, the number of inhabitants was one hundred

By the official returns made of the votes given for and against a state government, it appears that a large majority of the people are in favor of a state government. The preparatory steps could next is the commencement of a new Congress, and a long session of that body. In that event, the

state of Wisconsin will give her electoral vote at the next Presidential election in 1845. the interests of Wisconsin to become a state as early as practicable. One of which is that it may lerive a seasonable benefit from the appropriation of land which has been made by Congress to the

INDIAN RELATIONS .- The Washington Union has a long and interesting statement concerning our Indian relations, effectually retuting the idea that the difficulty with the Sacs and Foxes, and the suffering of these Indians, as connected with the recent payment of their annuities, is any way attributable to the action of the Indian Denartment, or the Commissioner of Indian Afthis gentleman, contained in a statement, the St. Beach, had paid the annuities without the requi-site instructions, and resigned, rather than wit-Union says, it is now plainly evident it was for guilty agent, in lending himself to certain from carrying into execution a law of the last

lies for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and for the present year 1847, were paid over to the agent for distribution, on the 16th August, 5th September, 28th August, 14th September, and 2d September of those years respectively. Thus it will be seen that he received them even earlier this than in some of the former years, when no complaints were made, and no inconvenience of suffering alleged."

The St. Louis Union notices this matter, and gives, no doubt, the correct version of it. As the Washington Union adopts it, we append the article of that paper:

"The last Congress passed a law requiring annuities to be paid hereafter to the heads of fami-lies, instead of chiefs, in order to save the Indians from imposition. When the annuity was put inhe was directed to take the money to his agency but not to pay it out until he received the instructions to be forwarded to him in a few days. He left here on the 31 ult., and the instructions were sent on the 8th. They must have reached him or should have reached him, in due course o mail, on the 13 h. On the 25th, however, he paid out the annuities to the chiefs—having previously allowed claims against the tribe. This was in violation of his instructions and the law. It may have been that the claimants incited the Indians to become clamorous; but the agent's duty was plain. He paid off claimants, and gave the lance to the chiefs, in direct opposition to the law and his instructions, and then resigned. The consequence is, that the Indians have been deprived of the money belonging to them, per capita, and the intentions of Congress and the department thwarted. The design was to prevent the chiefs and traders from using up the funds belonging to the whole tribe, and leaving the families to suffer.

The following which we have not before seen is the soul-stirring address of Gen. Quitman to his command, on its march to the assault of the

"Companions! the national flag which I no present to you was given to me many years ago, and I then vowed that it should be triumphant.— Since then, Black Hawk has been conquered, and the Seminoles have been vanquished, beneath its Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and in those which have been fought in front of the City of Mexico. I now

The soldiers applauded, and this flag was the first that fluttered over the battlement of the Cas-

Herald is in receipt of a file of the Kingston Morning Journal, from which it extracts the following items:

The Barbadoes Globe of the 23d ult. states that it has heard, on what it considers good authority, derived from letters brought by the packet, that

and concluded with the following beautiful lines the article of "Appointation," in favor of an to refuse any part of the iron, or the cot from Byron's Monody on the death of Sheridan : amendment of our tobacco laws. It is from the search a subject, which, we understand, has given much dissatisfaction to the planters. We have no personal knowledge of the operation of the power complained of; but the views of the writer strike us as being consonant with reason and justice and the free spirit of the age. The subject is well worthy of public attention, and the writer's quotations of antique laws are amusing and instructive.

For the Enquirer. TO THE TOBACCO PLANTERS OF VIRGINIA. Inspection Law--Passed and Refused Tobacco.

Tobacco has long been a staple of Virginia and frequently a subject of legislation. An enumeration of all the laws enacted concerning it is unnecessary and would be tedious. To ex-hibit the spirit of the age and the propensity of lawmakers to interlere with the pursuits of industry, a few of these acts will be referred to.— In 1631, the Colonial Assembly enacted that no planter should plant more than 2,000 plants for each laborer, and if any planter omitted to plant this number, or exceeded it, the law required that the "whole crop" should be cut down! In 1632, a law passed, requiring "all the bad and ill-con-ditioned tobacco instantlie to be burnt and the planters thereof to be disabled further from planting any more of that commoditie of tobacco."-Such are the words and the English of the law. In 1639, it was enacted that the tobacco of that year "be viewed by sworn viewers and the rotten and unmerchantable and half the good to be burn-The act declared that the quantity left would be one and a half millions of pounds, which our ancient legislators doubtless deemed sufficient to supply the world. In 1661, the planters were prohibited from planting tobacco after the 10th July annually, and all violators of the law were liable to a forfeit of 10,000 pounds of tobacco "to the use of the publique." It was also provided, that no person shall "tend any se-cond topps or slips" under the like penalty. All "ground leaves" were "required to be totally sup-pressed" and every planter who put as much as five pounds of ground leaf tobacco in a hogs-head was liable to a forfeit of five thousand pounds of his tobacco. Grand juries were directed to pay particular attention to the enforce-ment of this law. It was about this time that Sir Win. Berkeley, then Governor of the colony, nor printing in Virginia," and expressed the hope that we should "not have these hundred years." The act of 1686 prohibited the planters under a penalty of 10,000 pounds of tobacco from planting or replanting any tobacco after the last day of June. Ten years after this act was repealed, on account of the "great hardships" which the Colonial Assembly acknowledged the law had the planters to cut up and destroy all tobacco stalks, roots and suckers within 20 days after the cutting of the said plant; the penalty for a disregard of the law being 200 pounds of tobacco for every person above seven years old residing on any plantation where such an offence was committed. a few years the Assembly repealed the law, be-cause, in their opinion, tobacco suckers made a very good manure. In 1730, an act was passed appointing Inspectors. The preamble declared the object of the law to be "to prevent the expor-tation of bad and trash tobacco, and the many trauds in deceiving his Majesty of his customs. The owner of any refused tobacco was allowed to sort it again, and "the bad or unmerchantable tobacco" was to be immediately burnt; if the owner failed to sort his retused tobacco, it was burnt, in conformity with law. The law pro-hibited the export of any tobacco, unless two In-spectors should agree "that the same is good, sound, well-conditioned and merchantable free from trash, sand and dirt; and, if in leaf, tied up with a leaf of equal goodness." By the act of 1834, no tobacco could be sold without previous inspection and no tobacco could be inspected out of the district in which it was made. No one questions the expediency of having

Tobacco inspected, but there are many who regard some of the provisions of our present law as very inexpedient and objectionable. As most of the tobacco of Virginia is sent to market in hogsheads, it is proper that it should be inspected. It is necessary that the hogshead be taken off, the tobacco broke in sebe taken for the election of a convention to form a constitution and submitting it to the people of ed. Without a fair opportunity of seeing and exbe taken for the election of a convention to form a constitution and submitting it to the people of the territory, as well as to the Congress of the U. States, at their next session, in time for the admission of Wisconcia as an independent fluir when the territory as well as to the Congress of the U. States, at their next session, in time for the admission of Wisconcia as an independent fluir when the country of Orange, the remainder the country of Orange the country States, at their next session, in time for the admis- would be unable to say what they could afford to been afforded, the buyer and planter are competent to make their own contracts, uninfluenced by the judgment of others as to the quality of the toder the influence of honest but erroneous views discrimination should be made between the different qualities of tobacco, and that some tribu-nal should be selected and authorization to the different qualities of tobacco, and that some tribunal should be selected and authorized to decide gard to the vote that General Aylett would re-what kind of tobacco should be shipped to Euto the flames. Thus originated the power, long since conferred, by which the inspectors pass and refuse tobacco. This authority was given un-der circumstances no longer existing, and for reasons inapplicable at the present day. Refused tobacco is no longer consigned to the flames. Tempora mutantur. The heads of men have been enlightened, and their hearts liberalized by the truths of commerce. The exportation of refused tobacco is no longer prohibited by law, but it is shipped in the manufactured as well as the unmanfactured state to the various markets of the tinue to require the inspectors to sit in judgment upon your tobacco, and give their verdict of acquittal or condemnation? The inspectors are men of good character and standing in society, and none are appointed who are not considered. none are appointed who are not considered good judges of tobacco. I am not attacking them, but one of the prerogatives with which they are invested. However conscientious, honest and impartial they may be, they are not infallible, and they cannot expect their judgment about tobacco to give entire satisfac ion. From year to year complaints are made by the planters, that the inspectors of this or that warehouse refused tobacco which ought to have passed. The inspectors throughout the State cannot act upon any uni form and clearly defined principles in discriminating between what tobacco they shall pass and what they shall refuse. The words of our law forbid it. No tobacco can pass unless the inspectors deem it "sound, well-conditioned, mer-chantable, and clear of trash." Well-conditioned and merchantable, are words having as great a variety of meanings as the word luxary. What is a luxury in the eye of a poor man, is only a necessary in the eye of the man of wealth. The tobacco which is deemed merchantable for one foreign market, is not merchantable for another. A, who buys largely for the English and Scotch markets, wants dry tobacco; while B, who buys for other European markets, wants tobacco in much higher order. The purchaser for foreign KINE, of Lewisburg, Va. markets wants dry tobacco generally, while the stemmer and manufacturer want tobacco rather supple. At one time the dealers in tobacco, and the commission merchants, encourage the planters to put up their tobacco in very dry order; at another in somewhat supple order. Yet it must be "well-conditioned and merchantable!" The refusal of tobacco by the inspectors, is equivalent to a public declaration that, in their judgment, such tobacco is not "sound, well-conditioned, merchantable, and clear of trash." Such refusal brands it with discredit and disparagement, and the tendency of refusal is to impair the price of the tobacco when sold. Refused hogsheads sometimes sell for high prices; but these are only exceptions to the general rule. Refused tobacco frequently sells very well for refused tobacco; but the question is, whether the same tobacco would not command higher prices if it had not been refused. To assert that the estimation of tobacco is not diminished by refusal, is as idle as to assert, that the standing of a man in society is as good after trial and conviction as before. The conviction of the one impairs reputation; the refusal of the other lessens the market value. If all the horses brought into Virginia, for sale, were examined by legal inspectors, who were competent judges, and who were bound to retuse all horses not deemed by said inspectors to be "sound, well conditioned," &c., can any one be-lieve that horses known to have been inspected, folds. It has also waved victoriously in the bat-tles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, no inspection and no retusal? It may be said that we have an inspection of

entrust it to your keeping, knowing that you will confer upon it additional glories, by planting it upon the highest point of the Castle of Chapultefore, should not the inspectors of tobacco pass and refuse tobacco according to its quality? The cases are not analogous. When flour is offered for sale, it is not exposed to the view by having the barrel taken off, the flour opened, and samples exhibited; and hence it is sold by the brand. Scarcely one man in one hundred ever looks at flour before buying; and very few persons, comparatively, would be willing to rely upon a sample, because very few can judge of the qualities of flour by its appearance. Not so with to-bacco, the buyers of which profess to be good judges, and who have much greater advantages n examining the tobacco before it is offered for

We invite the attention of our law-makers to | &c. There are no inspectors whose duty it is woollen goods manufactured in the State, nor are those who follow the various mechanical trades pen of one of the most enlightened planters in liable to have the proceeds of their labor branded the State, and discusses with ability and great re- with the refusal of competent judges, acting in obedience to law. Are the pienters less entitled to justice than those engaged in other industrial pur- of flat land, suitable for a m suits? Have the Southern States appointed any inspectors to pass or refuse the cotton or rice of the South? Has Massachusetts or any Northern State any tribunal invested with the like power over the manufactures of its citizens? If so, I have yet to be informed, When the exportation of refused tobacco was

prohibited by law, it was right that the power of the inspectors should not be limited to inspection only, but that it should embrace the authority to judge also. As the exportation of refused tobac-20 is no longer prohibited, the reason for giving to the inspectors the power to pass and refuse to-bacco has ceased, and the authority should be withdrawn. We want inspectors who will be withdrawn. We want inspectors who will be inspectors only, and not judges as well as inspectors. The reputation and character of Virginia tobacco may be safely confided to the custody of its appropriate guardians—the planters. Let their tobacco stand or fall upon its own merits or demerits. No commendation is needed—no consure should be required from any inspector. The dealers should be satisfied with the opportunity of seeing and examining the tobacco when inspected; and they and the planters can very until disconnections. In fact, the whole should be satisfied with the opportunity of seeing and examining the tobacco when inspected; and they and the planters can very until disconnection. ed; and they and the planters can very well dispense with the judgment of the officers appointed by law. No refusal of tobacco on the part of the inspectors is necessary as a stimulus to improvement, or a penalty for neglect. Guided by their own interest, the planters will always endeavor to make good tobacco and prepare it properly for is more their misfortune than their fault. Sensi

is more their misfortune than their fault. Sensible that they have many competitors in other States of the Union, the planters of Virginia, prompted by interest, by individual emulation and State pride, will strive to enhance the reputation which our tobacco has heretolore enjoyed.

If as is sometimes maintained, the dealers in If, as is sometimes maintained, the dealers in tobacco are not influenced by the decision of the inspectors, then the former can have no objection to depriving the inspectors of the authority in question. The inspectors would not complain, because they would be relieved from an unnecessary labor and an unpleasant responsibility. When the power of passing or refusing tobacco was given to the inspectors, the true principles of trade were not as fully developed and understood as the second inspectors, then the former can have no objection not as fully developed and understood as they are now. This power is an improper and unjust interference with the rights and interests of the to-bacco growing community, and it becomes them to co-operate in every honest effort to effect such a change of our laws as will cause its withdrawal. They believe the present law defective, and age in which we live. They intend no injustice to others, and ask no exclusive favors for themselves; but they ask that the great standard to wit: at war with the intelligence and liberality of the selves; but they ask that the great staple of tobacco may be relieved from the inquisitorial severity to which it is subjected by unvise legislation. An effort will be made at the approaching session of the General Assembly to obtain such an amendment of the obacco law as has been indicated. Besides this amendment, it is desirable so to amend the present law as to require that tobacco shall be weighed before the samples are drawn from the hogshead. The planters owe it to themselves to make known their wishes to the members representing those counties in which this staple is grown. The services of Stovail, of this staple is grown. The services of Stovan, of Peas, (nair pines,)
Tunstall, of Harvie, of Mosby, and other able Rice, do. Molasses, (half pints, which was a continued in bahall of Vinegar, do. Virginia, will, we trust, be enlisted in behalf of this cause. Although the Legislature will soon meet, there is sufficient time to circulate petitions and obtain numerous signatures among the planters. Supported by reason and right, the planters should not despond, but go to work immediately, cordially and zealously. Much may be accomplished by industry and perseverance. The Legislature of Virginia will not turn a deaf ear to the appeals and the arguments of those who solicit, and who are entitled to justice.

APPOMATTOX.

The Editors of the Richmond Whig are requested by the author to publish the foregoing in the country Whig.

AREA LAWRENCE. meet, there is sufficient time to circulate petitions and obtain numerous signatures among the plant-

requested by the author to publish the foregoing in the country Whig.

TO THE VOTERS OF KING WILLIAM.

I have just returned from a visit to the lower counties of the King & Queen Senatorial District, and hasten to notice an article above the signature of "A Chitzen of King William," which appeared in the Richmond Enquirer of the 22d For the Enquirer. appeared in the Richmond Enquirer of the 22d October. My attention was first called to this

I have learnt from various quarters that it was sufficiently commented upon by General Aylett in his circular and addresses to the people. I therefore pass by the attacks of this scribbler upon my pamphlet and General Aylett, with the ceive in King William.

To notice farther such an article, would be to

rescue it from oblivion, and to give too much credit and honor both to the writer and the arti-ONE OF THE PEOPLE. Richmond, Nov. 1, 1847.

Married, at Strawberry Hill, on Tuesday, 2d November, by Reverend J. B. Jeter, Mr. ABNER HILLIARD, to Miss SALLIE A. CARTER, all of Henrico county. Married, on the 26th October, by the Reverend J. P. B. Wilmer, at St. Paul's Church, Goochland, Doctor ARCHIBALU BRYCE, to Miss MARGARET S. PICKETT, both of that county.

Married, in Petersburg, on Wednesday, the 27th of October, by the Rev. G. W. Langhorn, Mr. THOMAS NOWLAND, to Miss ELIZABETH W. YOUNG, of Pe-

Married, at Alexandria, Virginia, on the 20th of October, by the Rev. Mr. Dano, CHARLES H. RHETT, o Charleston. South Carolina, to MATILDA, daughter of the late Judge Thomson Mason, of the former place. Married, on the 20th October, at the residence of J. I. Fitzgerald, Eag., in Fanguer, corp.

Married, on the 20th October, at the residence of J.
H. Pitzerraid, Esq., in Fauquier county, Va., Captain
W. S. SHOVER, U. S. A., to FELICIA, daughter of
John S. Thornton, Esq.
In Prince Elward county, on the 27th of Oc-In Prince Edward county, on the 27th of Oc-tober, by the Rev. S. B. Wilson, the Rev. Ar-chibald Currie, of North Carolina, to Miss Ma-chibald Currie, of North Carolina, to Miss Ma-RY C. WHAREY, daughter of the late Rev. James

Mr. John Morton, all of Charlotte.

DEATHS.

Died, on yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'-clock, Mrs. GUELDA E. B. HILLIARD, after a pro-

Died, on the 10th of October, at the residence of her father, in Ruckersville, Elbert county, Georgia, Mrs. MARTHA E. DURRETT, wife of Rich rd J D. Durrett, (lare of Albemarle county, Virginia,) and eldest daughter of Margaret and Joseph Rucker, aged thirty two years, two months, and twenty five days. She was married on the 8th of Jinuary, 1833, and in April subsequent went with her husband to Virginia, where she lived for more than thirteen years. Her health having been feeble for much the larger proportion of the time, her husband was induced to settle in her native county, Elbert, in November last, hoping that a more Southern climate would be congenial to her frail constitution. But, alias! all was in vain. In May she was confined to her bed, and the ravages of a complicated malady continued to prey upon her vital organs, until she was reduced to a mere skeleton; vitality itself seemed to linger, until extinguished, as the last flickering ray of a burning candle. Her sufferings were beyond human computation, all of which she bore with perfect christian patience and resignation. For sixteen years she was a consistent member of the Baptist Church; and her benevolence of heart, amiable manners and disposition, won for her the good opinion of all who knews short. In the closing scene of life, no murmur or complaint escaped her lips, but triumplantly met Death, and, submissive to the Divine will, she crossed over Jordan's storny billows, conducted and sustained by the kind Shepherd of Israel, fearing no evil, for He was with her. She said but a short period before she died, my probationary time has nearly ended; and, with perfect composure exclaimed, "My husband, we shall have to part," and extending her hand, distinctly uttered, "Farewell, my dear, farewell," and then turning to her feet composure exclaimed, "My husband, we shall have to part," and extending her hand, distinctly uttered, "Farewell, my dear, farewell," and then turning to her feet composure exclaimed. "My husband, children, parrett, and died like Died, on the 10th of October, at the residence of he

Her life was like a Summer rose, That opens to the morning sky, But ere the shades of evening close, Is scattered on the ground to die. The Whig will please copy the above.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- In Goochland County IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—In Goochland County
Court, 18th October, 1847:
Massie Shelton, Thomas Shelton, David R. Shelton,
Elizabeth Meredith, Geo. W. Turner and Cecilia D. his
wife, Joseph Shelton, David Shelton, David S. Terrell,
Massie R. Butler, Thomas W. Terrell, Rebecca W.
Terrell, Sarah S. Terrell, Thomas T. Ware, Absalom
II. Ware, Nancy Morris, Sally Dabney, George Watson, Henry Magruder and Maria his wife, Julia
Maday,— Rawlings and Virginia his wife, Thomas
Watson, James Magruder and Louisa his wife, Pits.

WORTHY OF ATTEN WOULD sell a very valuable on I no humbing here—come and see 530 acres, lying on the Southeast so Mountain. This tract is plentifully running water in every field, having

mountain scenery, and an landscape, extending far be State, not one case of fever by This farm lies within three the Shadwell Mills on the Riv

the contemplated railroad to the miles and a half of North Moton

also lately put up a new carriage building a house 30 feet by 10, for a gons, &c. These are of wood. The

Advertisement. COLLECTOR'S C

SEALED PROPOSALS will be rece fice until the 8th day of November clock, M, for the supply of rations board the Light Boatht Bowly's Rocks

Peas, (half pints,)

MRS. LAWRENCES

Boarding House

VALUABLE LANDS FOR S

acres, adjoining The Meadows, upon about 300 acres of which are open land.

plaster.
Any further information will be given by m
Jeremiah Morton, who is fully authorised for
My brother's address Is Raccoon Ford.
JACKSON M
Culpeper Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1847.

IN CHANCERY - Viscousia :- At Rules
I Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of the Richmond Circuit, the 9th day of Septe Benjami Jones and Ethelbert Hudson, der the firm of Jones & Hudson, against against
John M. Fraser and _______, partners
firm of John M. Fraser and Company, and of
Oct
The defendants above named not have

pearing, by satisfactory evidence, that the habitants of this Commonwealth, it is order

sively, and posted at the front door of the Said city. A Copy—Teste. Sept. 14—cw2m POWHATAN ROBER IN CHANGERY .- VIRGINIA :- At Rules

hill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of forthwith inserted in some newspaper pa-city of Richmond for two months suc-posted at the front door of the Capitol in t

IN CHANCERY.—Vincinity:—At Rules he Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Clar the Richmond Circuit, the 9th day of Septemb Mark Anthony,

against
James C. Anthony and Mary S. his wife.

answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a coporder be forthwith inserted in some newspape; ed in the city of Richmond for two months soly, and posted at the front door of the Capita said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Sept. 14—cw2m POWHATAN ROBERT IN CHANCERY.—Visornia:—At Rules he Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Contant Chancery for Cumberland County, on the of September, 1847:

James Dowdy, in his own right, and as adds to be proposed to the county of the count

James Dowdy, in his own right, and as said tor de bonis non, with the will annexed. Dowdy, deceased, and as administrator of Jedy, deceased, against
Robert Smith and Polty his wife, Benjamin and Jane his wife, Thomas Dowdy, Wu. Bookry Martin, Nathaniel Penick, administrator of Dowdy, deceased, the heirs of Richard Dowdy, ed, whose names are unknown, the said Penick, administrator of Elizabeth Lowdy. Dowdy and Hez. Ford, administrator de bowith the will annexed, of the said James Dowdeceased.

ceased, not having entered their appearance security, according to the act of Assemb rules of this Court, and it appearing by sailed dence that they are not inhabitants of wealth, it is ordered, that the said de pear here on the first day of the next ! pear here on the first day of the next March's answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a corder be forthwith inserted in some new-plished in the city of Richmond for two month sively, and posted at the front door of the Court of this county.

A Cepy. Teste.

Sept. 10—cw2m

B. B. WOODSON.

Sept. 10-cw2m

Sept. 10-cw2m

Sept. 10-cw2m

N CHANCERY, --Virginia: --A: Rules beid
Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chance
the Richmond Circuit, the 2th day of september
H. J. Anderson,
agunst
Overton Cosby, and another,
The defendant above named not having circuity appearance and given security, according to the Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it sope by satisfactory evidence, that he is not an indicating this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the substantial on the first Monday in November next, and have been frest Monday in November next, and have been found to the first Monday in November next, and have been found to the found of the said on the first Monday in November next, and have been founded for two months successively and the found of the Capitol in the said city.